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SITE SAFETY PLAN

Project Name: White Bridge Road
881 White Bridge Road

Meyersville, Morris County, New Jersey

ERCS Delivery Order #: 744502091
DAT Technical Direction Document #: 02-9006-16

U.S. EPA Site I.D.#: E 006 K

Prepared in Conjunction With

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency and Remedial Response Agency

and
Roy F. Weston, Inc.

For:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region II - Removal Action Branch

Adopted By: _____ Date: _____
For O.H. Materials

Adopted By: _____ Date: _____
For Roy F. Weston, Inc.

Adopted By: _____ Date: _____
For U.S. EPA

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ANSI	--	American National Standards Institute
APR	--	Air Purifying Respirator
CFR	--	Code of Federal Regulations
CGI	--	Combustible Gas Indicator
ERCS	--	Emergency Response Clean-up Services
HNU-PID	--	HNU Photoionization Detector
IDLH	--	Immediately Dangerous to Life & Health
MREM/hr	--	Mili-Roentgens Equivalent in Man Per Hour
NIOSH	--	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NJDEP	--	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
OSC	--	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	--	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVA	--	Organic Vapor Analyzer
PEL	--	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE	--	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	--	Parts Per Million
RM	--	Response Manager
SCBA	--	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOP	--	Standard Operating Procedure
TAT	--	Technical Assistance Team
TLV	--	Threshold Limit Value
U.S. EPA	--	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed for the project to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes. The procedures and guidelines contained herein were based upon the best available information at the time of the plan's preparation. Specific requirements will be revised when new information is received or conditions change and a safety plan modification is necessary to ensure the safety of workers or the public. A written amendment will document all changes made to the plan. Amendments to this plan are included in Attachment A. Where appropriate, specific Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards or other guidance will be cited and applied.

DAILY SAFETY MEETINGS

Daily safety meetings will be held at the start of each shift to ensure that all personnel understand site conditions and operating procedures, that personal protective equipment (PPE) is being used correctly, and that worker health and safety concerns are addressed.

SITE SAFETY PLAN ACCEPTANCE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) or designated representative shall be responsible for informing all individuals entering the exclusion zone of the contents of this plan and for ensuring that each person signs the Safety Plan Acknowledgment Form in Attachment J. By signing the Form, individuals acknowledge that they understand the hazards present on site, and the policies and procedures required to minimize exposure or adverse effects of these hazards.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone must have completed training requirements for hazardous waste site work in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120, or be qualified by previous training or experience. Documentation of training requirements is the responsibility of each employer.

MEDICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone must have completed appropriate medical monitoring requirements required under 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Documentation of medical monitoring is the responsibility of each employer. If there are additional medical monitoring requirements for this site, evidence of compliance must also be included.

FIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel (including visitors) entering the exclusion zone using a full-face negative pressure respirator must have successfully passed a qualitative respirator fit test in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1025; 1926.58; or, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) within the last 12 months. Documentation of fit testing is the responsibility of each employer. If applicable, quantitative fit testing is required for the use of negative pressure respirators for protection against airborne asbestos fibers and lead.

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):

The OSC, as the representative of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), is responsible for overall project administration and for coordinating health and safety standards for all individuals on site at all times. All relevant OSHA standards shall be applied. However, each contractor, as an employer under OSHA, is also responsible for the health and safety of its employees. If there is any dispute regarding health and safety, the following procedures shall be followed:

1) Attempt to resolve the issue on site; and.
2) If the issue cannot be resolved, on-site personnel shall consult off-site supervisors for assistance, and the specific operation in dispute shall be discontinued until the issue is resolved.

Response Manager (RM):

The RM, as the field representative for the Emergency Response Clean-up Services (ERCS) clean-up contractor, is responsible for fulfilling the terms of the delivery order. The RM must oversee the project and ensure that all technical, regulatory, and safety requirements are met. It is the RM's responsibility to communicate daily with the OSC regarding site clean-up progress and any problems encountered.

Technical Assistance Team (TAT):

The TAT is responsible for providing the OSC with assistance and support regarding all technical, regulatory, and safety aspects of site activity. The TAT is available to advise the OSC on matters relating to sampling, treatment, packaging, labeling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials but is not limited to the above-mentioned activities.

1.2 Key Personnel

U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):	Michael Neill U.S. EPA Region II Edison, NJ 08837 201-321-6694
Alternate OSCs:	Michael Ferriola U.S. EPA
Principle ERCS Contractor:	O.H. Materials 16406 Rt. 224 East Findlay, OH 45840 800-537-9540
Response Manager (RM):	Taylor Treat
Subcontractors:	Clayton Environmental Raritan Center 160 Fieldcrest Ave. Edison, NJ 08837 (201) 225-6040
Site Health & Safety Officer:	Michael Neill, OSC
Alt. Health &Safety Officer:	Thomas O'Neill
TAT:	Roy F. Weston, Inc., 1090 King Georges Post Rd. Suite 201 Edison, NJ 08837 (201)-225-6116
TAT Representatives:	Thomas O'Neill
Other:	

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1.3 Site Background

The White Bridge road site is located in Meyersville, New Jersey. The site consists of approximately 12 acres of land off New Vernon Road, bounded by the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge to the east and south, and private residences to the north and west. The address is 651 White Bridge Road (Block 225, Lot 7e. The current property owner is David Majors. There are two residents living on site and an unknown number of persons may board horses in stables on-site.

The site was used as a farm from 1945 to 1969. From 1970 to 1975, landfilling operations by the National Gypsum Corpation were conducted at the site. The refuse included asbestos tiles and siding. Following termination of the landfilling, the owner converted the property into a horse farm with stables, a riding ring, and pasture fields.
The White Bridge Road site has asbestos contamination in the eastern section of the property and along the main driveway. The main landfill area covers from the riding tract to a small part of a grazing field. The depth of the asbestos wastes averages from two to four and one-half feet

1.4 Scope of Work for ERCS Contractor

O.H. Materials will provide the necessary equipment and manpower in order to safely and efficiently perform the following tasks:

- o Encapsulate dirt road, landfill area, and other areas determined to be asbestos contaminated, by use of a fabric liner.
- o construct a new riding track on a clean area of the property
- o Erect soil erosion control and a snow fence around perimeter of landfill.

1.5 Scope of Work for TAT

TAT will maintain site logs and assist EPA in the area of Health & Safety Regulations pertaining to site activities and asbestos removal. TAT will photodocument on-site activities.

2.0 TASK SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

This Hazard Assessment identifies the general hazards associated with specific site operations and presents an analysis of documented or potential chemical hazards that exist at the site. Every effort must be made to reduce or eliminate these hazards. Those which cannot be eliminated must be guarded against by use of engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment.

2.1 Activity Specific Hazards and SOPs

2.1.1 Hazards and SOPs Associated with Fencing Operations:

Bulk sampling has determined the presence of asbestos in the soil at various locations. Therefore, to ensure that asbestos fibers are not released duing the construction of the fence, proper work practices for an asbestos removal, renovation, or demolition must be followed, (see Attachment H, Work Practices Summary). Personnel involved in this task will wear a full-face air purifying respirator, tyvek and disposable booties.

In addition to the above, personnel need to be aware of physical hazards such as pinch points in machinery, hazards with tools, and slipping, tripping, and falling hazards.

2.1.2 Hazards and SOPs Associated with Laying of Fabric Lining:

Soil sampling has determined the presence of asbestos containing material at various locations on the property. Therefore, the main hazard associated with this task will be the possible generation of asbestos dusts. In order to ensure that asbestos dusts are not generated during the laying of the fabric lining, the area will be thoroughly wetted prior to the laying of the fabric. Personnel involved in this task will wear a full-face air purifying respirator, tyvek and disposable booties. Proper work practices for an asbestos removal, renovation, or demolition action must be followed, (see Attachment H, Work Practices Summary).

In addition to the above, personnel need to be aware of physical hazards such as pinch points in machinery and hazards with tools, slipping, tripping, and falling. Personnel must be aware and safety conscious around heavy equipment and power motors (See Appendix K).

2.1.3 Hazards and SOPs Associated with Construction of the Horse Track:

The construction of the horse track will be in a predetermined clean area, therefore, no possibility of asbestos containing dust generation can be expected. If the situation arises where potentially contaminated soil will be disturbed, then all personal protection precautions outlined in Appendix H will be followed.

Personnel must be aware of all previously noted physical hazards, specifically hazards associated with heavy equipment, (See Appendix K).

2.2 General Site Hazards

Lighting--Work areas must have adequate lighting for employees to see to work and identify hazards (five-foot candles) minimum comparable to a single 75-100 watt bulb). Personnel should carry flashlights in all normally dark areas for use in the event of a power failure. Relevant OSHA standards for lighting [29 CFR 1910.120(m)] shall apply.

Electrical Power--All electrical power must have a ground fault circuit interrupter as part of the circuit. All equipment must be suitable and approved for the class of hazard. Relevant OSHA standards for electrical (29 CFR 1926 (k)) shall apply.

Walkways, etc.--Damaged and deteriorated buildings often contain fall potential, unguarded, walkways, doors, etc. These must be guarded and/or posted to prevent employee use. Hallways and other floors within the work areas will be clear of debris. Areas where work will not be performed will be closed off and posted. Relevant OSHA standards for walkways, stairways, etc. (29 CFR 1926.500) shall apply.

High or elevated work--All work above four-foot in elevation or where a fall potential exists will be performed using appropriate ladders and/or fall protection (i.e. body harness and lifeline).

Cold Stress--When the temperature falls below 40 F, cold stress protocol shall be followed. Employees must be supplied with adequate clothing to maintain core temperature. Cold stress is discussed in detail in Appendix C.

Heat Stress--When the ambient temperature exceeds 70 F and personnel are wearing PPE, a heat stress monitoring program shall be implemented as appropriate. Employees shall have access to break periods and drinking water as necessary. Heat stress is discussed in detail in Appendix D.

Eye Wash--All operations involving the potential for eye injury, splash, etc., must have approved eye wash units locally available as per 29 CFR 1910.151 (c).

Fire Protection/Fire Prevention--Operations involving the potential for fire hazards shall be conducted in a manner as to minimize the risk. Non-sparking tools and fire extinguishers shall be used or available as appropriate. Sources of ignition shall be removed. When necessary, explosion-proof instruments and/or bonding and grounding will be used to prevent fire or explosion.

Utilities--Overhead and underground utility hazards shall be identified and/or inspected prior to conducting operations involving potential contact.

2.3 Chemical Hazards

Previous sampling and analytical data have indicated that the following chemical hazards, either documented or potential, exist at the site. Detailed hazard information for these chemicals is available at the command post.

Contaminant	Route of Exposure	TLV/PEL	IDLH	Physical Characteristics
		First Aid		
Asbestos	inh.	0.2 f/cc	ca	Fine slender
		Eye:		
		8 hr. TWA		Flaxy fibers
	ing.	irrigate immediately		
		0.1 f/cc NIOSH action level		

3.0 TRAINING AND FIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to Introduction and Site Entry Requirements section.

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The following is a brief description of the PPE which may be required during various phases of the project. The U.S. EPA terminology for PPE will be used: Levels A, B, C and D.

Respiratory PPE shall be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and use shall conform to 29 CFR Part 1910.134 Requirements. Each employer shall maintain a written respirator program detailing selection, use, cleaning, maintenance, and storage of respiratory PPE. If requested, each employer may be required to provide the documentation necessary to indicate compliance with this regulation.

4.1 Level A Shall Be Used When:

- The extremely hazardous substance requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system;
- Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected;
- Chemical concentrations are known to be immediately dangerous to life (IDLH);
- Biological hazards requiring Level A are known or suspected; or,
- Unknown organic vapor concentrations range from 500 - 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

4.1.1 Level A at a Minimum Shall Include of:

- o Fully encapsulating exposure suit (selected for resistance to chemicals at the site);
- o Chemical resistant boot covers worn over safety-toe work boots;
- o Chemical resistant outer gloves (disposable);
- o Chemical resistant inner gloves (disposable);
- o Pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or airline system with approved emergency escape system;
- o Hard-hat;
- o Disposable outer suit (optional);
- o Use of the "buddy system" for site entry personnel and appropriate back-up personnel.

4.2 Level B Shall Be Used When:

- o The substance(s) has been identified and requires a high level of respiratory protection but less than protection;
- o Concentrations of chemicals in the air are above the maximum use limit of an air purifying respirator (APR with full-face mask;
- o Oxygen deficient or potentially oxygen deficient atmospheres (<19.5%) are possible;
- o Confined space entry requires Level B; or,
- o Unknown organic vapor concentrations range from 5 - 500 ppm and a significant skin hazard is not anticipated.

4.2.1 Level B at a Minimum Shall Include of:

- o Chemical-resistant coverall (Saranex/Poly-coated Tyvek);
- o Steel-toe work boots with chemical-resistant overboots or disposable boot covers (Rubber);
- o Disposable inner gloves (surgical);
- o Disposable outer gloves (neoprene);
- o Supplied air-pressure demand SCBA or airline system with approved emergency escape system;
- o Hard hat; and,
- o All joints duct taped.

NOTE: Use of Level B PPE requires that one person must be available as backup ready to provide emergency assistance.

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4.3 Level C Shall Be Used When:

- The same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection is required;
- The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove contaminants;
- The substance has adequate warning properties and all criteria for the use of APR respirators has been met; and,
- 1-5 ppm of unknown organic vapors above background levels are anticipated.

4.3.1 Level C at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- Chemical-resistant coveralls (Saranex/Poly-coated Tyvek)
- Steel-toe work boots with chemical-resistant overboots or disposable boot covers (Rubber);
- Disposable inner gloves (surgical);
- Disposable outer gloves (Neoprene);
- Full-face APR;
- Chemical cartridge or canister type organic vapors, dusts, mists;
- Hard hat; and,
- All joints duct taped.

4.4 Level D Shall Be Used When:

- The atmosphere contains no known hazard; and,
- Work functions preclude splashes, immersion or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals.

4.4.1 Level D at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

- Standard work uniform or coveralls;
- Safety-toe work boots;
- Gloves as needed;
- Safety glasses;
- Splash shield as needed; and,
- Hard-hat.

4.5 Safety Equipment For Specific Tasks

- Chemical-resistant aprons;
- Acid suits;
- Goggles;
- Face shields;
- Emergency escape device;
- Welders goggles or shields; and,
- Hearing protection.

4.6 Activity Specific Levels of Protection

The required level of protection is specific to the activity being conducted. At this site the minimum levels of protection are as follows:

Activity	Level of Protection	Special Requirements
Laying Fabric Liner	C	Tyvek, Disposable Booties, Full Face Mask
Construction of fence	C	Tyvek, Disposal Booties, Full Face Mask. See Table 1. For further information on Respiratory protection
Air Monitoring (Perimeter only)	D	Disposable Booties
Air Monitoring (hot zone)	C	Tyvek, Disposable booties, full face mask with powered air purifying respirator.
Construction of the Horse Track	D	

5.0 MEDICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to Introduction and Site Entry Requirements section.

6.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

According to 29 CFR 1910.120 (h), air monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and health hazards to determine the appropriate level of employee protection needed on site.

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Table 1

SUGGESTED RESPIRATOR SELECTION FOR PROTECTION
AGAINST ASBESTOS WHEN PROPERLY FITTED
FOR USE AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED

RESPIRATOR SELECTION	PF	FIBER CONCENTRATION OUTSIDE TO MAINTAIN 0.2F/C INSIDE THE RESPIRATOR
High Efficiency Cartridge filter type (half mask)	10	2.0 fibers/cc
High Efficiency cartridge filter type (full Face Mask)	50	10.0 fibers/cc
Any powdered air purifying respirator fitted with high efficiency filters	100	20.0 fibers/cc
Any supplied air respirator operated in the continuous flow mode	100	20.0 fibers/cc
Full facepiece supplied air respirator operated in the pressure demand mode equipped with an auxiliary positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus	>1,000	

NOTE: These respirator selection tables are relevant to OSHA and EPA requirements. Some state's regulations may require more stringent controls.

6.1 Routine Air Monitoring Requirements

- o Upon initial entry to rule out IDLH conditions;
- o When the possibility of an IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere has developed;
- o When work begins on a different portion of the site;
- o Contaminants other than those previously identified are being handled;
- o A different type of operation is initiated;
- o Employees are handling leaking drums or containers or working in areas with obvious liquid contamination; and,
- o Continuously during confined-space work.

Air monitoring will consist, at a minimum, of the criteria listed below. All air monitoring data will be documented and submitted to the CEC, and be available in the command post site files for review by all interested persons. Air monitoring instruments will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

6.2 Site Specific Air Monitoring Requirements

- Initial area monitoring to establish baseline levels
- Area + personal monitoring during laying of fabric and fencing.
- Area - personal monitoring during any other site activities which might generate asbestos dust.

Instrument	Compounds To Detect	Frequency	Comment/ Action Level
Gilian Air Pump with Cellulose Ester Filter Cassette	Asbestos	Daily	Collection and analysis of air samples will follow NIOSH Method 7400. If the EPA Reoccupancy level of 0.01 F/cc is exceeded then TEM (NIOSH 7402) will be used to determine asbestos fiber count

7.0 SITE CONTROL AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

7.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose for site controls is to establish the hazardous area perimeter, to reduce migration of contaminants into clean areas and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. At the end of each workday, the site should be secured or guarded to prevent unauthorized entry. Site work zones will include an exclusion zone, decontamination zone, and clean zone, as outlined below.

7.1.1 Exclusion Zone

The exclusion zone will be the "hot-zone" or contaminated area inside the site perimeter. Entry to and exit from this zone will be made through a designated point and all personnel will be required to sign the hot zone entry/exit log located at the decon area. Appropriate warning signs to identify the exclusion zone should be posted (i.e. "DANGER--AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY", "PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT", etc.). Exit from the exclusion zone must be accompanied by personnel and equipment decontamination as described in Section 8.0.

7.1.2 Decontamination Zone

The decontamination zone will provide a location for removal of contaminated PPE and final decontamination of personnel and equipment. All personnel and equipment should exit via the decon area. A separate decontamination area will be established for heavy equipment.

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7.1.3 Clean Zone

This uncontaminated support zone or clean zone will be the area outside the exclusion and decontamination zones and within the perimeter of the site. This area is used for staging materials, parking vehicles, housing an office laboratory, and sanitation facilities, and receiving deliveries. Personnel entering this zone may include delivery personnel, visitors, security guards, etc., who will not necessarily be permitted in the exclusion zone. There will be only one controlled entry/exit point from the clean zone to the decontamination zone.

All personnel arriving in the support zone should, upon arrival, report to the command post and sign the entry/exit log.

A map of the work zones for this site is on page 23.

7.2 Field Safety and Standard Operating Procedures

- The "buddy system" will be used at all times by all field personnel; no one is to perform field work alone. Visual, voice or radio communication will be maintained at all times. Any failure of radio communication will require an evaluation of whether personnel should leave the exclusion zone. An emergency signal consisting of three blasts of an air horn will be used to indicate that all personnel should leave the exclusion zone.

- Whenever possible, avoid contact with contaminated (or potentially contaminated) surfaces whenever possible. Walk around (not through) puddles and discolored surfaces. Do not kneel on the ground or set equipment on the ground. Stay away from any waste drums unless necessary. Protect equipment from contact by bagging.

- Eating, drinking, or smoking is permitted only in designated areas of the support zone.

- Wash hands and face thoroughly upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking, or any other activities.

- Beards or other facial hair that interfere with respirator fit are prohibited.

- Decontaminate or discard all equipment upon exit from the exclusion zone.

- All personnel exiting the exclusion zone must go through the decontamination procedures described in Section 8.0.

- PPE described in Section 4.0 will be required for all field personnel unless otherwise approved by the Site Health and Safety Officer.

- Practice hazard control for all site areas by restricting entrance to exclusion zones to essential personnel and by using operational SOPs.

8.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

During the demolition phase of this site cleanup, a wet decon will be utilized. OSHA regulations require that employers involved in asbestos removal, demolition, or renovation provide their employees with hygiene facilities to be used to decontaminate asbestos exposed workers, equipment, and clothing before such employees leave the work area. These decon facilities consist of (1) a clean change room; (2) a shower; and (3) an equipment room.

Refer to attachment H for proper enclosure and decon specifications.

9.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

It is essential that site personnel be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms: illnesses or injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather. The following sections outline the general procedures for emergencies. Emergency information should be posted as appropriate.

9.1 Emergency Contacts

Fire: (201) 647-1800, Passaic Twsp.

Police: (201) 647-1800, Passaic Twsp.

Ambulance: (201) 647-1800, Passaic Twsp.

Hospital: Morristown Memorial
Address: 100 Madison Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960

Telephone: (201) 540-5000 Chemical Trauma Capabilities? Yes

Poison Control Center: 1-800-962-1253

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Directions from Site to Hospital (See Attached Map):

From site make a left onto White Bridge Road. Make a right onto New Vernon road. Take New Vernon Road to Loganville Road (Lee's Hill Road). Make a right onto Loganville, proceed on Loganville, it will turn into Blue Mill Road. Proceed on Blue Mill, make left onto James Street. Take James Street to Rt. 287 North. Take 287 North to Exit 31. Get off at Exit 31, make left onto South Street (bottom of ramp). Right at first road then right again, hospital on right.
NOTE: Maps and directions to the hospital will be posted in the office, decon trailers and decontamination area.

The hospital route was verified by: Irmgard Huhn. Distance from site to hospital is 19.5 miles. Approximate driving time is 26 minutes. The fire, police, and hospital were notified of site operations by Ker-Shu Tan on October 9, 1990.

The following individuals have been trained in CPR and First Aid:

Tom O'Neill Irmgard Huhn

9.2 Additional Emergency Numbers:

Chemtrec	(800) 424-9300
TSCA Hotline	(800) 424-9065 (202) 544-1401
ATSDR	(Day) (404) 639-6181 (Night) (404) 566-7777
AT & F (Explosives Info.)	(800) 424-9555
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Weston Medical Emergency Service	(513) 421-3068
Weston 24 Hour Hotline	(215) 524-1925, 1926
Pesticide Information Service	(800) 845-7633
EPA ERT Emergency	(201) 321-6660
RCRA Hotline	(800) 424-9346
CMA Chemical Referral Center	(800) 262-8200
Poison Information JFK Hospital, Edison	(201) 321-7000
Poison Control Center Newark	(800) 962-1253
U.S. DOT	(202) 366-0656 (Day only) (202) 426-2075 (Hotline)
Weston TAT Office	(201) 225-6116
TAT ZPMO	(201) 524-1160
U.S. EPA Region II R&P Branch Hot Line	(201) 548-8730
NJDEP Hotline	(609) 292-7172

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9.3 Emergency Equipment Available On-Site

Public Telephones:

Private Telephones:

Mobile Telephones:

Two-Way Radios:

Medical Equipment

First Aid Kits:

Inspection Date: _____ By: _____

Stretcher/Backboard:

Eye Wash Station:

Oxygen:

Safety Wash:

Fire-Fighting Equipment

Fire Extinguishers:

Inspection Date: _____ By: _____

Other: _____

Spill or Leak Equipment

Absorbent Boom/Pads:

Dry Absorbent:

Additional Emergency Equipment

Ice/water/juice:

Disposal thermometers:

Blood Pressure gauge/pulse monitor:

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9.4 Map to Hospital

9.5 Personnel Responsibilities During Emergencies

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)

As the administrator of the project, the OSC has primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. The OSC must:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, up-grading or down-grading the level of PPE, or totally evacuating and securing the site.
- Take appropriate measures to protect the public and the environment include isolating and securing the site, preventing run-off to surface waters, and ending or controlling the emergency to the extent possible.
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed, and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. In the event of an air release of toxic materials, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation. In the event of a spill, sanitary districts and drinking water systems may need to be alerted.
- Ensure that appropriate treatment or testing for exposed or injured personnel is obtained.
- Determine the cause of the incident and make recommendations to prevent the recurrence.
- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

RESPONSE MANAGER (RM)

The RM must immediately report emergency situations to the OSC, take appropriate measures to protect site personnel and assist the OSC as necessary in responding to and mitigating the emergency situation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (TAT)

The TAT must immediately report emergency situations to the OSC, take appropriate measures to protect site personnel and assist the OSC as necessary.

9.6 Medical Emergencies:

Any person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone must be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination should be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. If the patient's condition is serious, at least partial decontamination should be completed (i.e., complete disrobing of the victim and redressing in clean coveralls or wrapping in a blanket.) First aid should be administered while awaiting an ambulance or paramedics. All injuries and illnesses must immediately be reported to the OSC.

Any person being transported to a clinic or hospital for treatment should take with them information on the chemical(s) they have been exposed to at the site. This information is included in the Chemical Hazards Table.

Any vehicle used to transport contaminated personnel, will be tested and cleaned as necessary.

9.7 Fire or Explosion:

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. Upon its arrival the OSC or designated alternate will advise the fire department commander of the location, nature, and identification of the hazardous materials on site.

If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- Use fire fighting equipment available on site to control or extinguish the fire; and,
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire.

9.8 Spill or Leaks or Releases:

In the event of a spill or a leak, site personnel will:

- Inform their supervisor immediately;
- Locate the source of the spill and stop the flow if it can be done safely; and,
- Begin containment and recovery of the spilled materials.

9.9 Evacuation Routes:

Evacuation routes have been established by work area locations for this site. The illustration of the work zone in Appendix B designates the emergency exits. Under conditions of extreme emergency, evacuation should be conducted immediately, without regard for equipment under conditions. See site map for evacuation routes.

- Evacuation notification will be three short blasts on an air horn, vehicle horn, or by verbal communication via radio.
- Keep upwind of dust, smoke, or vapors.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation is not via the decontamination corridor, site personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a location of safety and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.
- The OSC will conduct a head count to ensure all personnel have been evacuated safely.
- In the event that emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to:

  1. escape the emergency situation;
  2. decontaminate to the maximum extent practical; and,
  3. meet at the office trailer.

- In the event that the office trailer is no longer in a safe zone, _____

10.0 Site Security

- Every possible means shall be taken to prevent unauthorized individuals from entering the site.

- Warning signs shall be placed around the perimeter of the site indicating the hazards of site entry. These signs shall serve as a deterrent for un-authorized persons from entering the site.

- A record shall be kept of all individuals who come to the site. This record shall include date, time of entry, name of the individual, agency representing, and purpose of coming to the site. This record shall become part of the permanent and official record of the site.

- A record shall be kept of the equipment entering and leaving the site. This too shall become part of the permanent and official records of the site.

- A record shall also be kept of those entering and leaving the exclusion zone. Only those individuals who have met the Training Requirements described in Section 3.0 shall be permitted access to this area.

- An example of the Hot Zone Entry document is attached for reference purposes.